

# SPORTS

## THREE SILVER CLAS IN VARNIA

The results of the Friendship-64 Black Sea International weightlifting tournament held in Varna, Bulgaria, are without precedents. Taking part were 12 countries of three continents. The five days of competitions brought 28 world records, including 17 by Soviet athletes who also improved three national records. At the 1980 Olympics in Moscow there were 18 weightlifting records and there were 23 of them at the 1983 world championship, also held in Moscow. The Los Angeles Olympics did not register any major accomplishment: the champions in most categories are inferior by tens of kilograms to the Varna winners.

As expected, the rates were set by the USSR and Bulgarian weightlifters. Soviet athletes won gold medals in five categories. They also snatched five silver medals. The Bulgarians won five

events and bagged four silver and one bronze medals.

The competitions were held on a very high level, precisely as we had expected. TASS was told by Gottfried Schödl, Austria, who is the President of the International Weightlifting Federation. There was tough struggle not only for the medals but also for world records. The history of weightlifting has not yet known such fruitful competitions.

Soviet records have been called fantastic. The Bulgarian Stefan Topurov (under 60 kg) was the world's first man to jerk a weight three times as heavy as his own at the 1983 world championship—180 kg. He now lifted 185 kg. The Soviet Olympic champion Yurik Vardanyan (under 62.5 kg) has established five world records and cleaned 230 kg — an unprecedented weight.



Kutaisi house-building works team struggling it out with Moscow Pili club.  
Photo by Sergei Proskov

## SOVIET RUGBY TO HAVE A NEW CHAMPION

In the focus of the current round of the USSR rugby championship was the game between the champions Lokomotiv of Moscow and constant champions, Moscow Region Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team. The latter hosted the national champions on their field in Moscow and outplayed them 27-18. It was their third victory over Lokomotiv in this year's championship, after which Lokomotiv had to stay out of the fight for the "gold".

The Air Force Academy are leading with 57 points. In the second place is the team of the house-building works from Kutaisi who, playing as guests at the pitch of their more experienced rival, the Pili Club of Moscow, beat them 10-3. Kutaisi's success is the sensation in this year's championship: it is the first time they have climbed so high on the score ladder. They now have 52 points.

## GROWING SUSPENSE IN THE WORLD TITLE MATCHES

(Continued from page 1)

world champion Anatoly Karpov and contender Garry Kasparov. This is hardly surprising. In the Moscow match, the third game on September 14 was cancelled, as the contender took a time-out, the first of the three either player is entitled to in the first round of 24 games. A time-out can be taken not only for an illness, but also for personal reasons. Any three games can be postponed except the

first. After the first 24 games have been played, either player can take an additional time-out in every eight games. Besides, unused time-outs can be accumulated throughout the match. Chess enthusiasts would also be interested to know that under unforeseen circumstances, the chief referee of the match — Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia — has a right to postpone a game to any day at any point prior to the start of a game. This postponement is

counted as one of the time-outs envisaged under the rules.

This means that for the next 22 games, Kasparov has only two more chances to postpone the games. Karpov has three. Let us recall that the score is still 0-0 with the first two games ending in draws and therefore disregarded. Under the circumstances, the number of games is unlimited.

Viktor BARKIN, chess observer

## OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY

This is the name of a seminar which is to take place in the Sport Hotel of Moscow from September 20 till September 30, 1984. Its delegates are presidents of national Olympic committees from more than fifty countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

An MNI correspondent has asked Viktor Kholodchik, Executive Secretary of the Soviet National Olympic Committee, to tell our readers about the seminar's programme and tasks.

This is the first time that a seminar is held at the initiative of the Soviet Olympic Committee as part of the IOC programme for Olympic solidarity which envisages help to developing countries. The geography of the seminar is rather broad with most of the countries which have

sent their delegates, having little athletic experience, as they joined the Olympic family fairly recently.

The seminar will be attended by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) Mario Vazquez Rana, the Association's Secretary-General Marian Ronke, and the Director of the IOC programme for Olympic solidarity Anselmo Lopez.

At present, national Olympic

committees have remarkably intensified their activities aimed at increasing their role in the solution of issues vital for the Olympic movement. The Moscow seminar offers a splendid opportunity to exchange views on many of these issues and to pave the ground for the General Assembly of the National Olympic Committees to be held in Mexico City early in November.

We hope that our seminar will become a good tradition and make another contribution by the Soviet Olympic Committee to the development and consolidation of the international Olympic movement.

## Champion from Dubna

Nadezhda Rummyantseva of Dubna, Moscow Region, has become the overall European water-skiing champion at a competition held in Milan, Italy. She also won the gold medal in figure skiing.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered issues in connection with the construction of factories for the production of 150 hp multipurpose row-crop tractors as well as Diesel engines and fuel systems for them. The use of such tractors will make possible large-scale introduction of industrial methods for cultivating row-crops which take up more than half of the total labour in crop farming.

A resolution passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers notes that the construction of these factories will serve as an important condition for successful implementation of the USSR Food Programme.

The Politbureau has also considered measures aimed at implementing the directives outlined by the CMEA Economic Summit Meeting. The resolution, outlining specific ways of implementing the decisions taken by the Economic Summit on further development of the socialist economic integration and on putting into effect the jointly worked out long-term economic strategy for the CMEA countries.

The Politbureau determined the main lines of cooperation in designing and introducing essentially new techniques and technologies in a number of industries such as electronics, instrument making, microprocessor technologies, nuclear power engineering, biotechnology and robotics, which must be taken into account in the drafts of the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Advance in the CMEA Countries.

The Politbureau also heard a report on the participation of a Soviet military delegation led by Politbureau Member and USSR Defence Minister D. F. Ustinov, in the Shield-84 exercise.

(Continued on page 2)

## CHERNENKO ON SOVIET-FINNISH RELATIONS

Konstantin Chernenko said that friendship, mutual trust and productive cooperation have become the hallmarks of Soviet-Finnish relations; they have been and remain unresponsive to changes in the world political climate.

Addressing Finnish TV audience on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of signing the armistice agreement with Finland, the Soviet leader said good-neighbourly relations between the two countries reflect all the advantages of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We build our mutual relations on long-term, principled and firm factors. Our good partnership is reliably safeguarded by the 1918 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Not long ago we renewed it, this time until the beginning of the next millennium, the Soviet leader stated.

The same safe guarantees are provided by the political and mutual understanding between the leaders of both countries and the support which the course of friendship has acquired among the Soviet and Finnish peoples, Chernenko pointed out and gave assurance that the Soviet Union would persistently and invariably pursue the policy of good-neighbourliness with Finland.

"You and us," said the Soviet leader, "have gained an inestimable asset of friendship and mutual cooperation. May this wealth, shared jointly by our countries in the course of many years work, of an honest and equitable dialogue, continue to multiply in the future as well. I am convinced that the world community would find many times over to gain its relations between all states were it in the same spirit."



Meeting at the Soviet Peace Committee. Left to right: Yuri Zhukov, Metropolitan Filaret and Billy Graham.

## Billy Graham's meetings in Moscow

Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission at the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Alternate Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev received the American public and religious figure Billy Graham at the Supreme Soviet.

Boris Ponomarev has informed Billy Graham about the wide range of the Soviet peace initiatives for strengthening peace and preventing nuclear war and stressed the invariable desire on the part of the Soviet Union and its leaders to develop constructive relations with the United States and to have honest and serious negotiations to find agreements. In order to safeguard the security of all the countries and nations.

Billy Graham also met Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Yuri Zhukov. The meeting was attended by Metropolitan Filaret, Chairman of the Peace Committee's Commission on Relations with Religious Leaders for Peace, and other staff members of the Committee.

(Continued on page 2)

## Unusual message from the USA

This symbolic blanket resembling a decorative picture was made by over one hundred loving American women living in California. They started it in March 1983 and finished last winter. The patchwork art in which several participating masters make joint efforts to produce a complex multicoloured design with bits of cloth sewn together by hand.

Several days ago the Peace Patchwork Quilt was brought to Moscow by a group of American peace activists as a gift to the Soviet people. The women who made the quilt were collected by those who wanted to send a message of peace. From Moscow the delegation will travel to Plovdiv and Leningrad, where the Peace Patchwork Quilt will stay.

Text and photo by Sergei FILIPPOV



Picture was taken by Boris Kautman during a concert given by the Flutesky folk ensemble. The Moldavian dancers performed in the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in Moscow, where a press conference devoted to Moldavia Day was held to mark 60 years of the formation of that Union Republic. The event, sponsored by the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, was attended by Moldavian ministers, as well as scientists and cultural workers.

## IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch gives awards to Soviet athletes

At a ceremony on September 21 in Moscow, the President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch has presented silver bars of the Olympic Order to two outstanding Soviet athletes — twice Olympic champion, frequent world champion, Galina Kulikova, and thrice Olympic and seven times world champion Alexander Medved.

They were rewarded for their contribution to the development of world athletics and for their loyalty to Olympic ideals.

After the ceremony, the IOC President addressed a press conference.

He noted: whatever is happening on Earth is our immediate concern and that is why we are seeking peace. Only peace can open up possibilities for practising sports.



Last links in the Balkal-Amur Railway being put into place.  
Photo by Yuri Ivanov



Maya Chikburdanidze (left) and contender Irina Levitina in one of the thrilling moments.  
Photo by Igor Utkin

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

- ENGLAND
- Collet's Holdings Ltd., Donington Estate, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire NN8 2 Q.T., Wellingborough 0933 214351
- Central Books Ltd., 14, The Leathermarket, London, SE1 3ER
- Bailey Subscription Agents Ltd., Warner House, Folkestone, Kent CT19 6PH

● Collet's International Bookshop, 129/131, Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0EQ

### OSTERREICH

- Globus Verlag, Österreichischer Zeltverlag, Hohenstaufplatz 3, A-1206 Wien

### PAKISTAN

- "Classic" Shahrah-E-Quaid-E-Azam (The Mall) Lahore-2
- People's Publishing House, 24, Shahrah-E-Quaid-E-Azam, Lahore, P.O. Box 862
- Standard Publishing House, Marina Hotel, Bonus Rd., Karachi 4

### P.D.R.Y.

- The 14th October, Printing, Publication, Distribution, Advertising Corporation, P.O. Box 3227, Aden

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press.  
Published Tuesday and Saturday.  
Index 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 73, 1984



## Lebanon: prospects for settlement

Beirut. UN Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart is touring several countries in the Middle East and holding multilateral consultations on prospects for the participation of the UN temporary forces in Lebanon in the process of political settlement in Lebanon, Reuters news agency reports.

During his stay in Lebanon, Br. Urquhart had meetings with the country's President, Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Rachid Karame, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces M. Aoun. Br. Urquhart has

described these meetings as highly valuable for future efforts to normalize the situation in Lebanon and for cessation of Israeli occupation of the southern parts of that country. A spokesman for the UN Headquarters in New York has said that the possibility of expanding the functions of the UN contingent in Lebanon is not ruled out. However, the invaders' provocative proposal that their troops be used as a buffer between Israeli and Syrian troops in the Bekaa Valley has been categorically rejected.

## WHAT IF REAGAN IS REELECTED?

Washington. The former American Vice-President Walter Mondale, running for the Presidency from the Democratic Party, has described the Reagan administration's approach to arms control problems as a major failure.

In an interview in the newspaper, "The New York Times", he pointed out that the administration is responsible for the breakdown of the arms control talks in Geneva. Authoritative experts emphasize that during the talks on limitation and reduction in strategic arms, the American administration was making deliberately unacceptable proposals. W. Mondale stressed and added that the incumbent president had buried the SALT-2 Treaty. At present, Reagan is preparing

to subvert the Soviet-American Treaty of 1972 on limiting the antimissile defence systems and intends to launch his "star wars" programme, which will bring about another dangerous twist in the arms race.

The Democratic candidate has also criticized the policies pursued by official Washington in such explosive areas as Central America and the Middle East. Addressing an election rally in Washington W. Mondale pointed to the danger of American intervention in Central America: If Reagan is reelected, his policies will result in the involvement of American troops in a war in Central America. This will bring us still closer to the brink of a nuclear disaster, W. Mondale stressed.

## Americans to design new ABM system

Washington. Spokesmen for the US Defense Department have announced that the Air Force Lt.-Gen. Abrahamson who is in charge of a programme to design an ABM system with elements based in space has sent special letters to the Pentagon's contractors—"consultative" scientific and technological firms with an order to start devising an "overall project" for a future antimissile system. Each of the companies will have a million dollars allotted for this purpose. The designs from the "consultative" firms

will serve as a basis for the preparation of the "best possible model".

In the 1985 fiscal year, the United States plans to spend nearly two thousand million dollars on research for the new ABM system, and in the subsequent five-year period — up to 27 thousand million. In order to hit the enemy missiles, the Pentagon plans to use such sophisticated types of weapons as particle beams, laser, beam and antineutrino strike systems, and also stations orbiting the earth.



How can I leave it when it is so dear to my heart?

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## AMERICAN PRESENCE ON OKINAWA

Tokyo. The American "green hermits" are again being stationed on Okinawa. To begin with, a special battalion of 300 is being shifted there from the United States.

The island has been converted into a huge American military base. According to official statistics, the number of US troops

here is 35 thousand. The military bases take up 20 per cent of the island's territory. Concentrated on Okinawa is half of the strike forces of the American Air Force in the Pacific area. Another American installation on the island is an electronic surveillance centre.

## Beirut bomb blast kills and injures 100

Beirut. A powerful blast shook the American Embassy building in Antilyas, an eastern suburb of Beirut, killing and wounding one hundred people. A spokesman for the US State Department says two American citizens were killed and the American Ambassador in Lebanon R. Bartholomew was wounded and

taken to hospital. The British Ambassador, who was in the building at the time, was also wounded.

The Beirut correspondent of the France-Press news agency says the responsibility for the blast has been claimed by the Moslem organization Al-Jihad al Islami.

## Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 1)

ment, and approved of the delegation's activities.

It discussed the results of the visit to Ethiopia of a CPSU delegation led by Politbureau member, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee G.V. Bormov, which attended the Congress of the Working People of Ethiopia. The Politbureau approved the delegation's work. It noted the founding of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, which is guided by the ideas of scientific socialism, marks a new stage in the Ethiopian revolution and is an event of international significance. In discussions with Ethiopian leaders the delegation touched on specific measures to be taken as to further strengthen friendly relations between Ethiopia and the USSR.

## Billy Graham's meetings in Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

It would set the beginning for an improvement in relations between the two countries.

The church in the Soviet Union is very patriotic, the cleric said. Its desire for peace is immense and understandable as is understandable the fear of all the people in your country which sustained devastating losses in war.

Then the floor was taken by Metropolitan Filaret. Our state has proclaimed its Decree on Peace at its 10th anniversary. It is not in harmony with our Christian ideas. Our public Commission of the Peace Committee reflects the nature of our society and the aspirations of all the Soviet people in the fight for peace.

Text and photo by Vladimir BRODETSKY

## Genocide in figures

Pnom-Penh. 3,314,788 Khmer, including 1,927,000 peasants, were murdered by the Khmer Rouge in concentration camps and prisons during the last three years of its rule in Kampuchea. 305,417 workers and state employees were tortured to death in the regime's prisons. These new official figures were released by the special commission investigating crimes of the Pol Pot regime. About 200 Kampuchean writers and journalists — the cream of the Kampuchean literature — died after their arrest and execution. The Khmer Rouge destroyed health and education personnel methodically and in cold blood — about 18,000 in total. About 90 per cent of all or almost 90 per cent of all those employed in these fields, Pol Pot's men murdered 90 per cent of the Kampuchean students that is, more than 10 thousand young men and women.

## Peace prospects in Chad

Addis Ababa. The Organization of African Unity has expressed satisfaction with the decision taken by the Peace Conference in Chad beginning September 25, says a press release circulated by the OAU Secretariat.

The entire African community welcomes this decision and expresses hope that it will serve as a guarantee of territorial integrity and open up the road to peace on this long-suffering land. The African community and Party and government officials, setting fire to schools and government offices, and of other acts of violence and terror.

The building of the three caravels will begin in the near future. The caravels are supposed to look as much as possible like those which were used in 1492 when the expedition led off in search of a shorter route to India.

## DESPITE THE PRESSURE

Brussels. The Belgian Government has decided to allow the export to the USSR of several thousand metal-processing lathes. They were manufactured by Peugeot and an agreement for their supply had been concluded a long time ago. But, following USA and NATO interference and pressure, the Belgian Government did not allow the first batch to be delivered to the customer.

The Belgian Council of Ministers decided to remove the obstacles in the way of the lathes ordered by the USSR.

## EXPLOITING THE OLD MYTH

Tokyo. A White Book on defense matters prepared by the war department and approved by the government has been published in Japan.

As in previous years, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this document are based on a false contention that the "growing Soviet threat". Previously this absurdity was needed to build up Japan's military muscle. This year's White Book is no exception. It is widely using it to justify the backing for the Pentagon's aggressive course in various parts of the world and for intensification of joint military exercises embarked upon by Washington and Tokyo. The two sides share their full support for the development of American first-class weapons in Western Europe. The ships of the American Seventh Fleet in the Far East and in the Pacific. The White Book also calls for an accelerated development of Japanese war industries.

## Pakistan to buy American weapons

Delhi. The Indian Defence Ministry has information that the Pakistan Government has concluded a new multimillion contract with the American General Dynamics concern for the delivery to Pakistan of a modified Sparrow air-to-air rockets to be used on F-16 fighters. The deal has been most up-to-date equipment for detection of targets and for rocket guidance.

Talks are going on with Pakistani representatives on the purchase of the OV-1 Mohawk spy plane. The United States has offered the Pakistani army 400 C-130 planes which serve as command posts for coordinating military operations.

## AFGHAN CONTRAS SENTENCED TO DEATH

Kabul. The Bakhter news agency reports that the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan has approved the death sentences passed by the special revolutionary tribunal on eight chiefs of gangster-style organizations and that the criminal law has been executed. They found guilty of killing government officials, setting fire to schools and government offices, and of other acts of violence and terror.



The many-million strong Indian people are ever more united with the peace forces on our planet in an active struggle against aggressive policy of the present US administration. Thousands upon thousands of people, representing the broadest sections of the republic's population, participate in rallies and demonstrations to express their concern over the nuclear arms race and the threat to world peace. The above picture shows an anti-American demonstration near the US Embassy in New Delhi.

## NATO and nuclear modernization

Washington. Reinforcement of NATO's nuclear forces in Europe, accelerated accumulation of the stocks of conventional weapons, and further drawing of American allies into Washington's militarist preparations constitute a programme devised by the US administration for the North Atlantic Alliance.

The main provisions in this programme have been outlined in two reports which President Reagan has sent to Congress, one on the state of NATO's nuclear forces, and the other on recommendations to build up conventional weapons.

Distorting the picture of the alignment of forces in Europe,

and resorting to crude inventions about "the Soviet military threat" the president demands that the process of modernization of nuclear and conventional weapons of the North Atlantic Alliance should continue.

In saying this, the head of the White House points out that emphasis should be on strengthening NATO's nuclear forces, first and foremost, on the basis of their "survivability". In this way, the US president has actually confirmed that he still bases his military strategy on the insane doctrine of waging "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars in Europe.

## Science and technology

## PLOUGH FOR DEEP LOOSENING OF SOIL

Taking advantage of the national mechanization institute, the British firm, Howard Robins & Co. Ltd. and the ICI have designed a "Paraplug" for deep loosening of the soil which disposes with the use of a moldboard. The new plough consists of a frame which has bodies shaped like straight moldboards which enter the soil at an angle. Loosening it completely and efficiently, the implement does not destroy the soil nor does it turn it upside down.

The new deep plough has won popularity not only in Britain, but in other countries as well. It has withstood practical tests in Canada, France, Australia, and many other countries. Used in the fields with very hard soil, it increases the yields of grains by 0.3 tonne per hectare and even higher.

## INSTALLATION FOR REMOVING TREE STUMPS

Staff members of the Institute of Technology and Mechanization in the German Democratic Republic have designed a special drilling installation to remove tree stumps in orchards and parks. The installation operates in combination with a hydraulic clamshell excavator.

The main working tool of the installation is a tubular cylinder 820 millimetres in diameter. Its lower part has a cutting saw-toothed edge. With the help of the excavator and a vibration machine, the cylinder is sunk into the soil around the stump to the depth of 1.2 metres. After it has cut off the roots it is lifted with the stump with the excavator boom.

A stump takes no longer than 15 minutes to be removed.

## OF INTEREST

## 20th-century caravels

Three caravels "Santa Maria", "Pinto", and "Nina" will leave Spain in 1992 for a voyage to the shores of America, along the route used by Christopher Columbus, in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of his discovery of America.

The building of the three caravels will begin in the near future. The caravels are supposed to look as much as possible like those which were used in 1492 when the expedition led off in search of a shorter route to India.

## 'Refreshing Iglesias'

Reports from the United States say the Spanish singer Julio Iglesias, known for his right-wing views, recently signed a contract worth 20 million dollars with the famous Coca-Cola firm. From now on his image and commercial success will be linked, at least until the end of the contract, with the Coca-Cola brand.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## OMINOUS APPOINTMENT

It has been decided by D. Rogers, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, to put West German General H.-J. Mack in charge of planning NATO's requirements for nuclear weapons and their use in the European theatre of operations. This is the first time that a representative of the West German Bundeswehr has been entrusted with elaborating plans for operative use of nuclear weapons in case of war, writes I. Voronov in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

It is certainly up to the NATO's leaders to decide who to put in charge of what duties in its headquarters. Nevertheless, the very appointment of a West German general to a post immediately linked with nuclear policy and specific plans for use of nuclear weapons by the NATO bloc cannot be anything but ominous. This action stresses West Germany's military and strategic importance, which has grown over the past few years, as a state on whose territory NATO's most powerful nuclear potential is being deployed and built up at an unprecedented rate in Europe.

## MORE OSTENTATIOUS THAN CONVINCING

The American mission at the United Nations in New York is right across the road from the United Nations Headquarters, writes V. Vasilets in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. However, the sentiments dominant in the United Nations and the position taken by the American UN delegates are separated by a chasm. Nowhere else than at the United Nations can one clearly see the fact that aggressive imperial policies pursued by the present masters of the White House run contrary to the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of states. It is no wonder, therefore, that no other delegation at the United Nations says "No" to so many resolutions, put to the vote and supported by an absolute majority, as do the Americans. At times, the United States stands absolutely alone. This is what happened at the previous session during the UN vote on the resolution aimed at preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space. Those who saw the American delegate, the only one in the Assembly Hall, to push the "No" button, will never believe that the Reagan administration is seriously ready for talks on space with the Soviet Union or for businesslike discussions on matters involved in the limitation of the arms race. The behaviour of official American representatives at the United Nations is more eloquent than the ostentatious penitence of the White House.

## WHAT IS OFFICIAL BONN UP TO?

Analysing the causes of Bonn's negative reaction to the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's statement that there are two German states and that they should be preserved as they are, Yevgeny Gligoryev poses the following questions in PRAVDA:

What is not to the liking of the political forces in Bonn's present coalition government when people raise issue of inviolability of existing European borders and irreversibility of the situation that has evolved as a result of the peoples' victory in World War II and of positive developments?

What is it that they are striving for on the Rhine? The immediate minimum aim is elimination of the German Democratic Republic. This is how things stand when Bonn's tempestuous reaction to the declaration of the Italian foreign office is closely examined.

And, finally although the ruling West German circles loudly dissociate themselves from revenge-seeking and give assurances of their goodwill, does this find substantiation in the official Bonn polemics against the indisputable truth of the danger and inadmissibility of any thoughts of reshaping the existing map of Europe?

## PALESTINIAN PROBLEM IS POLITICAL ISSUE

Commenting on Washington's and Tel Aviv's policies in the Middle East, IZVESTIA's political observer Konstantin Gelvandov is answering in the negative to the question of whether the American and Israeli partners have achieved their goal in the Middle East. He believes that those who are blinded by political dogmas, like the Zionists, had a different dream. The Palestinian people both on occupied territories and in exile have not only refused to put up with the fate which they were assigned under Tel Aviv's and Washington's scenarios, but they also continue their courageous struggle for the right to have a state of their own. In the course of this continuing struggle they set up the Palestine Liberation Organization which has passed through many trials to become the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It has been officially recognized by the United Nations, and is taking an active part in all its activities, while the Palestinian Resistance Movement has become an advance guard of the national-liberation movement in the Arab world.

The Palestinian problem is political in nature, and a political settlement should be found for its solution. Attempts to solve it by military means alone will lead nowhere, as we can see all too clearly from the course of history.

## Robbing museums

Rome. Italy is famous for its rich art and cultural treasures which cause world-wide interest. However, this heritage is depleting because of the inadequate protection system, absence of proper maintenance conditions, and insufficient financing of restoration work.

Over the past few years, more than nine thousand cases have been registered when museums and other ancient monuments have been robbed, with 165 thousand works of art stolen.

Most of these invaluable treasures fall prey to wealthy foreigners who buy them for ever in their collections, making them inaccessible to those who are fond of antiquities.

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

## Responsibility to mankind



Each UN member-state bears responsibility to its own people and to the entire mankind. In the nuclear age this responsibility consists of actions taken to prevent a global military disaster. One can judge the awareness of this responsibility from the ideas and initiatives put forward by various countries in the United Nations, the proposals they support or reject.

Let us examine the numerous peace initiatives which the Soviet Union has to its credit at the United Nations. The most important of these is the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Moscow also believes that nuclear powers should subject themselves to a certain "code" — binding standards of behaviour which will eventually free mankind of the nuclear threat. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward a set of measures aimed at limiting nuclear weapons, including their elimination. It has also come out with the idea of concluding a

treaty on a total ban on all nuclear weapons tests. At Soviet initiative, the socialist and non-aligned countries have come out against militarization of outer space. This could be continued at length.

While putting forward its peace initiatives, the Soviet Union is acting in the interests of the entire mankind. That is why its proposals find such a broad recognition at the United Nations. At the same time the Soviet Union practically demonstrates its support for United Nations' principles and shows an example of unwavering observance of its Charter. The UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar notes that the firm support which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is giving to UN efforts to ensure peace, security, justice and progress is decisive for the organization.

Let us look at what is characteristic of the United States' activities as a UN member. It will be recalled that Washington has so far failed to give an obligation not to be the first to use

nuclear weapons. It would be a logical step for the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly to give a careful consideration to the proposal made by a number of states that such commitment should be made by all nuclear powers in a document that would have the status of international law.

The United Nations has repeatedly called for the conclusion of a treaty on a complete ban on all nuclear weapons tests. Washington, on its part, has no intentions of starting any discussion on this issue. The United Nations has declared that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes only. The United States is the only country which has voted against this. The international community has every right to expect the problem of preventing militarization of outer space to be given the appropriate consideration at the 39th Session.

American representatives at the UN reject Soviet proposals and denigrate Moscow's poli-

cies threatening with all sorts of "crusades". However, this is not simply a matter of the United States engaging in a confrontation with the Soviet Union. American policies are more and more getting into conflict with the interests of a great number of nations, and are at variance with the principles of the United Nations Organization.

What conclusions does Washington draw from this situation? It threatens to withdraw from the United Nations, and accuses the world body of having its activities "politicized". However, the desire on the part of some states to preserve peace and attempts by others to put the world on the brink of nuclear disaster are manifestations of political lines. One cannot escape from politics when issues such as aggression against Lebanon, occupation of Granada, the war against Nicaragua, and many others come up for discussion.

The stand taken by the United States and a number of its allies prevents, in fact, the peace potential built into the UN Charter from being fully realized. The United Nations will play a more constructive role, so far as the fate of the world is concerned, if it is more consistent in its opposition to the policy of confrontation and if it acts more decisively to rid mankind of the nuclear threat. We in the Soviet Union have every confidence that the United Nations can, and should, fulfil its historic mission responsibly and with honour.



### Round the Soviet Union

● PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SURGERY AND MEDICAL SCIENCE IN SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE WHICH WAS HELD NOT LONG AGO IN THE CITY OF VLADIVOSTOK AND HEADED BY ACADEMICIAN BORIS PETROVSKY. Far Eastern doctors learned about new trends in restorative and reconstructive surgery.

● BY USING A NEW BORE-HOLE—THE DEEPEST IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE KRYLYUKUM STUDIES—SCIENTISTS WILL BE ABLE TO "LOOK" 6 KM DEEP INTO THE DESERT. According to calculations of experts the Murumts deep well will offer a great amount of information to help outline new directions of survey work, to expand more effectively the mineral and raw material of Uzbekistan (a Central Asian republic).

● LAKE SEVAN, THE "BLUE PEARL" OF ARMENIA (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC), HAS BECOME THE VENUE FOR A MEETING OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING SCIENTISTS SPECIALIZING IN LAKE STUDIES. The first all-Union conference on the limnology of alpine lakes has ended at the hydrobiological base of Sciences. Its participants discussed a wide range of issues connected with the influence of economic activity on the ecology of alpine reservoirs.

● A PLASMA INSTALLATION FOR APPLYING REINFORCEMENT AND CORROSION-RESISTANT COATINGS IN VACUUM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY BYELORUSSIAN SCIENTISTS. Owing to the fact that incandescent plasma comes into contact with the machined part in short pulses, the metal has no time to get heated up and does not change its properties. As soon as tests are completed, mass production of the installation will start at one of the republic's enterprises from 1985.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### FOUR TIMES ROUND THE EQUATOR

This is exactly the length of pipelines which form the Unified System for gas supplies in the Soviet Union, writes the newspaper IZVESTIA.

Since 1956 when the gas industry was singled out to be on its own, Soviet gas extraction has grown by forty times. The Soviet Union occupies second place in world gas production, and leads in the level of natural gas extraction.

More gas is produced in the North of the Tyumen Region, the newspaper notes. In order to transport this gas, six powerful gas pipelines have been planned for the current 11th Five-Year Plan period. Their length is nearly twenty thousand kilometers. Five of these lines are already operational.

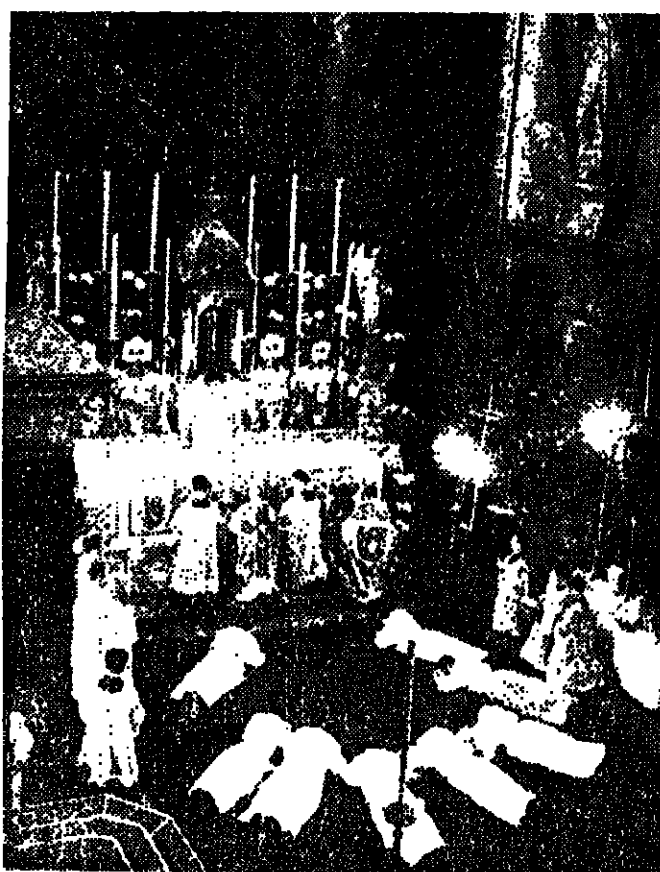
The most famous of these is the line between Urenog, Pomary and Uzhgorod that carries gas for exports. This most powerful gas pipeline crosses the northern part of West Siberian Plain, the Ural Mountains, the entire European Soviet Union right to the country's western border. It would not be an exaggeration to say that it was built by the entire country. Every day, in winter, this superlong-distance pipeline will carry nearly one hundred million cubic metres of gas for its fuel and raw material.

#### HYDROPARK — A NEW ELEMENT IN SOVIET CITIES

What is the best way to provide agreeable conditions for recreation and to preserve valuable natural landscapes? One of the answers to this problem is to build hydroparks, writes the magazine NAROD I ZHIZN (Science and Life). In most cities, hydropark is something unfamiliar. Yet, people in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, have known what it is for a long time. They do have one stretched over a large area, with lots of green trees on three islands on the Dniper River. It has sandy beaches, nice shady alleys, sports playgrounds and cafes.

Such parks are also being built in other cities—Mos-

## FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION



This picture was taken during the ordination of graduates of the Kaunas Seminary as priests. The ceremony took place at the main cathedral in Kaunas, a town in the Lithuanian constituent republic. The Kaunas Seminary, one of 18 special religious educational establishments in the USSR, trains Catholic priests. Most believers in Lithuania are Catholics. Other believers in this republic belong to Old Believers, Orthodox Christians, Lutheran, Reformed and Muslim denominations.

Under Soviet law, they, like believers in other Soviet consti-

tuent republics, have complete freedom to practise their religion. Freedom of conscience is proclaimed by the Soviet Constitution. As far as the state is concerned, religion is a private matter. Everyone is free to practise any religion or not to practise any at all. No one asks an applicant for a job or a place in a college or university any questions about religious affiliations. It is also not entered in a person's passport. The Constitution forbids excitement of enmity or hatred on religious grounds.

Freedom of religion could not

be instituted without certain conditions being created. Thus, religious centres are allowed to publish books for believers. The Catholic Diocese in Lithuania and Latvia, for example, have over the past five years published the New Testament, the Psalter, and Prayer Books, for believers as well as ritual books for priests in Latvian, Lithuanian and other languages.

The state has granted religious congregations the free use of thousands of buildings which include the most valuable historical and architectural monuments. In the Assumption Cathedral in the city of Vladimir (Central Russia) where church services are held just like eight hundred years ago, most valuable frescoes painted by Andrei Rublev have been restored.



Everyone who visited the Lithuanian capital Vilnius must probably admire the Church of St. Anna, a masterpiece of the 16th-century Gothic architecture (picture). A plaque on its facade says it is protected by the state.

### Powerful excavators for opencast mines

A new excavator has been designed at the Uralmash factory in Sverdlovsk. With a 10-cubic-metre bucket, it looks like a giant. It is 10 metres high, weighs 100 tons, and is 10 metres long. It is designed to dig opencast mines.

Hydraulic excavators of such capacity are a revolution in the field of mining technology. Unlike other models, the bucket can move in any direction, thereby increasing the excavator's performance: the 10-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator weighs only half of a similar cable-driven machine.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

Uralmash is now working on a 20-cubic-metre hydraulic excavator. Hydraulic equipment, electric drives and other modern units will be used.

### Places to visit

The three-dimensional picture of the Battle of Poltava is a masterpiece of the museum in the Ukrainian town of Poltava. The battle took place in 1709 and was decisive in the Northern War between Russia and Sweden.

The centre of the picture is Peter the Great riding a white horse and leading his soldiers in a counter-offensive at a critical moment of the battle.

A metal figure of Peter the Great to full height stands in front of the museum. His gaze is directed at a high mound which was a seven-metre-high granite cross. The mound was built over a mass grave in which 1,345 Russian warriors were buried on the second day after the battle.

After the Battle of Poltava Peter the Great magnanimously pardoned the Swedish generals who were in his tent. To give rise to the high martial art and bravery of the Swedish soldiers, the Russians erected a monument to the Swedes: a granite pyramid on the base of a two-story pyramid.

Here the Swedes also erected a pillar cut out of a solid granite chunk, with inscriptions in Swedish and Russian, honouring their fallen compatriots.

## POLTAVA BATTLE MUSEUM



A monument to Peter the Great in front of the museum.

### A. Karpinsky prize winner

A honorary diploma and a prize of 10,000 rubles were awarded by the Hamburg City Council to the Soviet zoologist A. Karpinsky for his work on the birds of the world.

At the request of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations Soviet zoologists have arranged a special exhibition, "The Featherworld", featuring 220 different birds. For the one year it was mounted, the exhibition was visited by hundreds of thousands of Japanese in Tokyo, Hiroshima and other cities.

The birds are currently being brought home to Leningrad.

The use of trans-Arctic routes is believed to be economically feasible, Captain V. Semenov of the "Kola" said.

The distance between Vancouver and Khatanga via the Panama Canal is 9,000 nautical miles (some 16,335 kilometres), while the northern route is only 7,040 miles long — that is six or seven days shorter.

The Northern Sea Route is of national importance. However, it will be said to be fully developed only when ships begin to sail between the Barents and the Bering seas all year round.

The "Kola" has opened the line between Vancouver, Canada, and the Soviet Baltic port of Khatanga — the whole route lying in the high latitudes.

Work has commenced on channelling water from the Caspian Sea into the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Gulf in Turkmenistan.

Several years ago the gulf was cut off from the rest of the sea by a dam so as to save Caspian water from evaporating on a large scale from the surface of the gulf which resembles a hot cauldron.

However, nature has reminded us once more that its laws should be left undisturbed. Kara-Bogaz-Gol quickly dried out and a salt desert was formed.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

### BIRD EXHIBITION IN JAPAN

The Zoological Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences has amassed one of the largest collections of birds in the world, featuring specimens from all over the globe — a total of 190 thousand.

At the request of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations Soviet zoologists have arranged a special exhibition, "The Featherworld", featuring 220 different birds. For the one year it was mounted, the exhibition was visited by hundreds of thousands of Japanese in Tokyo, Hiroshima and other cities.

The birds are currently being brought home to Leningrad.

The use of trans-Arctic routes is believed to be economically feasible, Captain V. Semenov of the "Kola" said.

The distance between Vancouver and Khatanga via the Panama Canal is 9,000 nautical miles (some 16,335 kilometres), while the northern route is only 7,040 miles long — that is six or seven days shorter.

The Northern Sea Route is of national importance. However, it will be said to be fully developed only when ships begin to sail between the Barents and the Bering seas all year round.

The "Kola" has opened the line between Vancouver, Canada, and the Soviet Baltic port of Khatanga — the whole route lying in the high latitudes.

Work has commenced on channelling water from the Caspian Sea into the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Gulf in Turkmenistan.

Several years ago the gulf was cut off from the rest of the sea by a dam so as to save Caspian water from evaporating on a large scale from the surface of the gulf which resembles a hot cauldron.

However, nature has reminded us once more that its laws should be left undisturbed. Kara-Bogaz-Gol quickly dried out and a salt desert was formed.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.

Now Kara-Bogaz-Gol will be fed by Caspian water at a rate of two cubic kilometres a year, as was recommended by a commission of experts. Special pipes will be laid in the dam to draw water in.



**BOTH CLASSICS  
AND FOLKLORE**

●A scene from the opera, "Don Carlos" by Verdi. King Philip — Photos by Andrei Stepanov

# GEORGI TARATORKIN



**Marlanna MARKOVA**

"The Little Golden Cal" presents a continuation of Khrennikov's cooperation with the theatre's company which started more than thirty years ago. That was when the yet unknown composer was first by Nemirovich-Danchenko to the theatre to compose "The In-Law Without Kith or "Dorothea", and now the "Little Golden Cal". The performance will take next February.

ties were students. The artist presented the first copy of the album to the Pushkin State Museum in Moscow as a gift.

The album opens with Pushkin's portrait. To make it look original, Iborst Jansson used one of the most famous portraits painted by Russian painter Vasily Tropinin when the poet was alive.

Jansson created his gallery of portraits on yellowish sheets of old paper, which make them seem to belong to the same epoch as the lifetime portraits of Pushkin, his friends and relatives and views of places where Pushkin visited.

Now our museum has received about 900 square metres of additional floor space. The rooms are not large but very attractive from the point of view of architecture and decor. We mean to use them for our stockpile which will be used by specialists. We need much more room in general for our stocks taking into consideration the great amount of exhibitions we prepare and hold. Our nearest exhibition will consist of paintings from the Dresden Gallery. It is timed for the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War.

## September 22-24

**Operetta Theatre** (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 23 (mat and aft) — Glazkov, "Khotobych"; 23 (eve) — Pütkhin, "Wedding With the General"; 24 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry";

**Ohrastsov Central Puppet Theatre** (3 Sadovaya-Samotchnaya St.). 22 — "This Is Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting"; 23 — "An Unusual Concert"; 24 — Popoliilova, "The Princess and the Echo";

A political thriller is the struggle democracy is the struggle in a West German an enemy against himself and neo-fascism, against the employment of American satellites in Europe.

Cinema: "Oktyabr" (42) aspekt Kailinno. Metro Akaya. Bus 89. Trolleybus 1. Capable of being Silent (dia, 2 parts).

A melodrama the heroine of which falls victim of a blackmail.

Cinema: "Angara" (7) garsky Blvd). Metro Akaya.

Moscow Friendship House  
Prospekt Kalinina). Sketches  
South and North Yemen by  
cow painter Lev Tokmakov.  
ly, except Saturday and Sun-  
10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Ar-  
skaya; Biblioteka imeni L.

In November 1984, it is planned to install the first batch of equipment at the Byelorussian Steel Works in the town of Zhlobino. The works, designed by the German firm of Voest-Alpine, is being built with the participation of the firm's specialists.

It will be capable of producing 720 thousand tonnes of metal a year, of which 500 thousand will be rolled steel.

In the photo: Byelorussian and Austrian specialists in one of the sections of the steel works.

community. It discussed the results so far achieved and outlined prospects for the development of trade links and economic cooperation between Belgium and the USSR.

A Soviet delegation led by A. Yezhevsky, Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery of the USSR, has visited the FIAT factories in Lecce, Bari, Modena and Turin where he held negotiations with FIAT's President G. Agnelli.

At the Prague restaurant the Spanish Bobadilla firm has held a symposium-tasting of wines and dishes of the Spanish cuisine.

Our aim is to acquaint the participants in the symposium with the products of our firm: wines, Heres and brandy, and give them opportunity to taste the most popular Spanish dish—paella, said its director Alvaro F. Bobadilla.

## A black and white photograph of a crowded outdoor event, likely a fair or festival. In the foreground, a large, ornate structure resembling a giant's head or a stylized letter 'A' is visible, with people standing around it. A sign on the left reads "Lettre d'Alger". In the background, more people are gathered, and a sign on the right reads "Bourne".

V/O Mezhdunarodnyye Knigo's export list covers more than 5,000 titles. The following periodicals appear in various foreign languages: magazines "Soviet Union", "Soviet Woman", "Soviet Youth", "Travel to the USSR", "Soviet Literature", "International Affairs", "New Times", "20th Century and Peace", "Far Eastern Affairs", "Ukraine", "Soviet Military Review", "Socialism: Theory and Practice", "Social Sciences", "Socialism: Principles, Practice and Perspectives", "Latin America", "Culture and Life", "Soviet Film", "Sport in the USSR", "Foreign Trade", "Asia and Africa Today", newspapers "Moscow News", "Moscow News Information" and "News From Ukraine".

Major events of political and general importance, the achievements of science, technology and culture, sports news — are typical subjects highlighted by Soviet periodicals.

Subscribe to Soviet newspapers and magazines through the nearest firm or organization doing business with Mezhdunarodnyye Knigo.

The biggest room in the National restaurant has been turned by designers into a "piece" of Moldavia: walls hidden behind a willow-twig fence, tapestry and carpets featuring ethnic designs, and embroidered towels with folk melodies played by the Timirets ensemble of the Kishinev youth centre.

"Our cooks and confectioners pulled out from the refrigerator food days by borrowing Moldovan experience and secrets," MINI was told, by Yekaterina Breyeva, the director of Intourist National hotel complex. Last August she also sponsored sampling of Uzbek food. Now National has a bar named Uzbek (Oriental) serving Uzbek dishes, shish kebabs and other dishes.

CHINA

2000 Ball of Cotton

Uniona (1  
St. World title  
Karpov (USSR)  
(USSR) 5 p.m.

## September 22-24

Moderately warm weather with clear spells and rain is expected in Moscow, city and region. Night temperatures of 6°, 11°C and of 12° (during rain) and 18°C in the day. S and SW wind.

Northern and eastern re

signs of winter: the average daytime temperature is below 0°, snow cover is settled and ice is forming on rivers.